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Antirrhina Prehensilia.

BY A. GRAY.

The Californian species of this group (in the section *Antirrhinastrum*) have been somewhat increased in number since the revision in the Synoptical Flora. The following key may help to a better understanding of them:

Flowers comparatively large, in a naked spike: lower lip of corolla (with very protuberant palate and comparatively short lobes) very much larger than the upper: seeds lightly reticulate-favose (truly mature seeds still a desideratum).
A. COULTERIANUM, Benth.

Flowers smaller (not over 4 lines long), with lower lip of corolla not very much larger than the upper, and sepals not conspicuously unequal,

Approximate in rather loose spiciform racemes, which are naked, except for the tendril-like branchlets they often produce: leaves linear or lowest spatulate-lanceolate: plants glabrous up to the inflorescence.

Seeds tuberculate-favose.

A. ORCUTTIANUM, n. sp.

Seeds longitudinally cristate-costate.

A. NIVENIANUM, n. sp.

Scattered: leaves ovate or oblong: herbage glandular or viscid-pubescent: seeds longitudinally cristate-costate.

Leaves petioled, mostly subtending axillary slender-peduncled flowers: stems and branches at length diffuse. A. NUTTALLIANUM, Benth.

Leaves all sessile or nearly so, upper more reduced and bract-like: peduncles shorter than the more approximate and racemose flowers, often shorter than the calyx: stem erect. A. SUBSESSILE, n. sp.

Scattered, small, short-peduncled: leaves mostly narrowly linear: plant glabrous: seeds scrobiculate-tuberculate. A. KINGII, Wats.

Flowers not small, scattered, subsessile or short-peduncled in the axils of oblong or lanceolate short-petioled leaves: sepals very unequal, upper one larger: tube of the corolla rather longer than the lips, of which the lower is comparatively large but short: seeds undulately cristate and at length rugose-tuberculate.

Corolla half an inch long; upper lip nearly equalled by the oblong large upper sepal. A. VAGANS, Gray.

Corolla smaller and narrower; its tube surpassing the upper sepal. A. BREWERI, Gray.

A. ORCUTTIANUM has been collected within the last year or two, mainly by Mr. C. R. Orcutt, near San Diego, and also in adjacent parts of Lower California. At first it was thought to be possibly a small-flowered state of *A. Coulterianum*. Sometimes, as in that species, the spiciform raceme bears hardly any filiform branches: sometimes they are produced in extreme abundance.

A. NIVENIANUM was collected by the Rev. Mr. Nevin at San Juan Capistrano, Los Angeles Co., in 1882. I think we have an immature specimen of the same from near San Diego. It much resembles the foregoing except in the seeds.

A. SUBSESSILE we have from Santa Catalina Island, collected by Mr. Schumacher in 1878; from Chollas Valley, San Diego Co., by Mr. Orcutt, 1883; both in fruit; and specimens from near San Diego, collected by Mr. Cleveland in 1874 and 1875, young flowering plants, appear to be of the same species, although they had been taken for *A. Nuttallianum*. The sessile leaves and short-peduncled flowers ought to distinguish it.

Schedule of North American Species of *Paspalum*.

BY GEO. VASEY.

PASPALUM, Linn.

Section *EUPASPALUM*, Benth. Spikelets arranged alternately, singly or in pairs, along the central elevated ridge of the rhachis (not immersed in it), the lower empty glume and the flowering one facing the ridge or rhachis.

Subsection *Opisthion*, Benth. Two empty or outer glumes: the narrow rhachis of the spikes flat or rarely somewhat concave.

a. Spike single and terminal.

1. *P. rectum*, Nees, var. *longispicata* (*P. monostachyum*, Vasey).

b. Spikes in terminal pairs, or rarely 3 and approximate.

2. *P. conjugatum*, Berg. Mississippi and Louisiana.

3. *P. notatum*, Flugge. On ballast ground, Philadelphia.

4. *P. distichum*, Linn.

5. *P. variegatum*, Swz. (*P. Reimarioides*, Chapm.)

vaginatum, see infra, p. 81.